



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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OAU Meets To Discuss Conflict Resolution

Ben Ali Addresses Meeting

LD2004164795

[FBIS Editorial Report] Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio Network in Arabic at 1300 GMT on 20 April carries a 30-minute report on the morning's proceedings at the opening session of the OAU committee on preventing, settling, and dealing with disputes.

The report contained a 17-minute recording of a speech by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the OAU chairman. In his speech Ben Ali welcomes those present and says that Africans are today being called upon to confront the fateful challenges—the challenges of security, peace, stability and development. He says that Africa has no alternative but to work and cooperate in order to put an end to tension and to solve all disputes. He adds that the OAU, by establishing this meeting, has responded to the request of the UN on peace. Ben Ali says that the OAU summit in Tunis studied the problems that exist in Africa and its resolutions showed the collective conviction that the African continent should shoulder its responsibilities in order to bolster its credibility and status among peace and justice-loving nations. The results achieved by the committee gives rise to the hope that they are able to meet the requirements for settling disputes and implementing the resolutions of the UN Security Council.

Ben Ali then reviews the achievements of the committee in Mozambique, Angola, and Liberia and says: "We are determined to continue with our efforts within the African mechanism to help the brothers in the Republic of Somalia realize national unity." He said results seen so far were encouraging, and he pays a brief tribute to the Ethiopian president. He then speaks about the settlement of the disputes in Rwanda and Burundi, stressing the efforts made in this regard. Ben Ali then stresses the importance of settling disputes, and how that needs to be followed by reconstruction in order to guarantee that the disputes do not recur. Ben Ali then stresses that peace and security can only be achieved if they are linked to economic development.

Ben Ali says that advanced states should assist African countries so that Africa can solve its economic problems. He concludes by saying that the efforts of the committee go hand in hand with the efforts of the United Nations, and stresses that the committee remains the best means for solving the African disputes. He proposes the establishment of peace-keeping forces within the regular armies of the member-states in order to assist in this area.

After Ben Ali recording ended, the report on the morning session of the conference continued. Zairian President Mobutu addressed the conference and expresses thanks on behalf of the participants to Ben Ali for the warm

welcome and then stresses the issues facing the Africans. He paid tribute to Ben Ali for his work within the OAU.

The OAU secretary-general then spoke, and pointed out the importance of the OAU committee, and reviewed the efforts made by the latter in the settlement of many disputes.

Ben Ali then announced the adjournment of the opening session, and said that the meeting would continue behind closed doors.

Ibrahim Daggash, the official spokesman of the OAU, spoke to the radio correspondent and said that the presidents had before them the outcome of two days' work done by the foreign ministers. The presidents insisted that they should conclude the discussion of the agenda before leaving the hall. The final communique, which will be drawn up by the presidents, relates to the hotbeds of dispute in Africa—Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The communique also will be concerned with preventive diplomacy and increasing the effectiveness of the committee. The meeting will discuss also a proposal from Zaire to hold an international conference on refugees.

The presidents stressed that with regard to Somalia the solution of the dispute is in the hands of the Somalis themselves. It was also decided that the a three-man delegation should go to Somalia—consisting of a representative of the OAU chairman, a mediator of Ethiopian president, and the OAU secretary-general—to ascertain the problems, to meet all factions, and to try to prepare the climate for national conciliation.

Ben Ali Holds Talks With Presidents

LD2004215095 Tunis Tunis-7 Television in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali held talks this afternoon at Carthage Palace with Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi. The official spokesman of the presidency reported that the talks dealt with the development of relations between the two countries after the holding of the joint committee, the signing of the bilateral cooperation agreement in Tunisia, and the means to strengthen this cooperation in numerous spheres, particularly in the sphere of exchanging expertise, and the promotion of trade and economic exchanges.

The official spokesman said that his excellency the president reviewed with President Zenawi issues which concern Africa, and the OAU, and that the Ethiopian president expressed his appreciation for the important efforts which President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali has sustained, and is still carrying at the head of the African organization, particularly the efforts he exerted during last year to make the international community aware of the Rwandan issue, and the deployment of the international peace keeping forces, with an African majority. [passage omitted]

The developments of the situation in Burundi, and the ways for containing the dangers surrounding this African country was the subject of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's meeting this afternoon at Carthage Palace with the Burundi President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. This came in the statement of the official spokesman of the presidency, who said that his Excellency President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who followed up with concern the developments of the situation in this fraternal country, raised the issue of following up on what had been agreed on in the meeting of the central apparatus for the mechanism to resolve conflicts in Africa concerning Burundi, and that President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the OAU direct president, stressed the intensification of efforts to prevent the situation in Burundi from exploding, in view of dangerous ramifications which could result from it on the security and stability of the whole region.

The official spokesman added that his excellency the president invited the Burundi president to coordinate his country's efforts with the African organization and the international group to contain the dangers of this crisis, and find the means sufficient to solve it in a fundamental and permanent way. [passage omitted]

Meetings Conclude; Salim Comments

LD2004225095 Tunis Tunis-7 Television in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The proceedings of the 2d summit of the central apparatus of the OAU mechanism for the prevention, management, and settlement of conflicts concluded this evening in Tunis.

Foreign Affairs Minister Habib Ben Yahya and OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim held a joint news

conference attended by the representatives of the national and international media, during which light was shed on the important points in the final statement of the Tunis summit. Abdeldaim Smari and Habib Djouini attended this news conference.

[Unidentified correspondent] The OAU secretary general praised the Tunisian presidency for the organization [of the summit]. He stressed that the success of the Tunis summit of the central apparatus of the OAU mechanism for the prevention, management, and settlement of conflicts was translated, in particular, by the unanimity of the 11 members on the final decisions of the summit.

Salim Ahmed Salim said that the discussions during the deliberations were serious, and went to the heart of the raised issues. [passage omitted]

Before passing to the journalists' questions, the OAU secretary general pointed out that the summit had made a decision to send a tripartite delegation to Somalia, composed of Tunisia, which headed the organization, Ethiopia, the commissioned mediator in Somalia, and the OAU's general secretariat.

The summit defined clear-cut mechanisms to encourage the dialogue initiatives in Rwanda, Liberia, Angola, Burundi, and Sierra Leone.

Foreign Affairs Minister Habib Ben Yahya said that the mechanism for managing and resolving conflicts in Africa was considered a pioneering achievement for the African continent. [passage omitted]

Among the suggestions presented within this framework was the creation of an African peacekeeping force in the continent in which military contingents from the members of the organization will take part. [passage omitted]

Burundi

Former Rwandan Army Troops Implicated in Attack

EA1804161195 Bujumbura ABP in French 1238 GMT
18 Apr 95

[Poor reception precludes fuller processing]

[FBIS Summary] "Five of the assailants involved in an attack on 18 April on a military position in Gasorwe, northeastern Burundi, were killed," according to a local unidentified correspondent.

The attackers numbered about 40, and were "reportedly Rwandan Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] militias, or soldiers of the former Rwandan Army." It also said "an important quantity" of Chinese-manufactured weapons had been captured by Burundian Government soldiers in the clash.

Soldiers of the former Rwandan Army and members of the Interahamwe had been carrying out acts of sabotage in recent days.

Insecurity Concerns in Gasorwe Commune

EA2004220795 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] At a time when the awareness campaign for peace and security is taking place throughout the country, insecurity predominates in some areas. Hundreds of people from Gasorwe Commune, Muyinga Province in the northeast, have left their homes following attacks carried out by young men and women claiming to be Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People [Palipehutu] members.

Moderate Hutus who refused to join the Palipehutu movement have been killed, as well as Tutsis who dared to return to their hills. However, according to the BURUNDI NEWS AGENCY correspondent in the area, the toll had not yet been established by this morning. Families, including that of the head of the Rukinzo Sector, a Hutu, have been decimated. Survivors are heading for military positions to take refuge.

Insecurity is also reported in Gishosha District, Bujumbura. The people are concerned about the insecurity prevailing there. [passage omitted]

Equatorial Guinea

Leading Opposition Leader Given 30 Year Sentence

AB2104092895 Paris AFP in French 0846 GMT
21 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Libreville, 21 Apr (AFP)—One of the leading opposition figures in Equatorial Guinea

was condemned yesterday in Malabo to 30 years' imprisonment, and two former Army officers were condemned to death for attempting to kidnap President Obiang Nguema, it was announced today on Radio-Malabo, which was monitored here.

Mr. Severo Moto and the two former Army officers were condemned by the court after a two-day trial, the Equatorial Guinea official radio added.

Opposition Leader Moto Officially Charged

LD1804161395 Madrid Teletexto TVE in Spanish 0842
GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Equatorial Guinea, the opposition leader Severo Moto [president of the Progress Party of Equatorial Guinea-PPGE] now knows officially the charges on which he will be tried. Three of the charges are punishable by the death penalty, according to the law in his country.

Among other offenses, Moto has been accused of treason, an attack on national security and the head of state, and breaking the Law on Parties.

Moto's lawyers have had access to the indictment, which comprises 150 pages. The trial will not be a court martial, but rather a very summary trial. It will be held in the same place where the dictator Francisco Macias Nguema was tried.

[Madrid Teletexto TVE in Spanish at 1000 GMT on 17 April reports that the trial, which was due to begin on 18 April, has been postponed.]

[Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network in Spanish 0900 GMT on 18 April adds the following: "Today, the Western ambassadors accredited in Malabo are due to have a meeting with the Equatorial Guinean minister of foreign affairs. They will be asking him to pardon Severo Moto."]

Gabon

Government Recalls Ambassador to France

AB2104080795 Paris AFP in English 0738 GMT
21 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Libreville, April 21 (AFP)—Gabon recalled its ambassador to France for consultations Friday [21 April] because of the French Government's "silence" over press reports critical of President Omar Bongo.

In a statement, the Gabonese Government called for an end to France's "contemptuous attitude".

"Relations between states should not be based on inequality and humiliation, but on mutual respect", the statement said.

It accused the French press of carrying out a "defamatory campaign" against Bongo following allegations that the president was HIV-positive.

The allegations arose last week during the trial in Paris of Italian-born fashion designer Francesco Smalto, who is accused of supplying high-class call-girls to Bongo and other Gabonese officials. Smalto has denied the charges.

Police evidence quoted the testimony of several women who said they accompanied the designer to Gabon, but that they were afraid because they heard the president had the virus which causes the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Rwanda

Refugees Form Political Party, Envision Action

AB2004172695 London BBC World Service in English
1505 GMT 20 Apr 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Announcer] A new political party formed by Rwandans in exile has been setting out its objectives in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. The government in Kigali is deeply suspicious of Hutu exiles. It claims there are plans to retrain the defeated Hutu army and reinvade Rwanda. It says militias are already operating out of the big refugee camps in Zaire, and while the new Rally for Return and Democracy claims to have the future of the refugees at heart, it apparently doesn't rule out the use of force as James Sandy reports from Nairobi.

The Rally for Return and Democracy in Rwanda or RDR was established in one of the sprawling refugee camps in Goma in eastern Zaire, home to the majority of the more than 2 million mainly Hutu Rwandans who remain in exile. Its avowed agenda is negotiation with the current Tutsi-dominated government in Kigali to establish conditions for the refugees to return home and

to have some share of power, but the government in Kigali has repeatedly refused to talk to any political leaders in exile who they consider primarily responsible for the genocide of up to 1 million people last year. There seems little prospect of a change in its position.

Well, the RDR says it will continue to press for negotiations. Despite the Kigali Government's reluctance, it is refusing to rule out the possibility of a military solution to the situation as a final resort. The executive secretary of the RDR, Dr. Innocent Butore, admitted that the head of the former government army was among its supporters but argued that as a refugee, the former military had a right to be represented by a party seeking the return of exiles. The refugees run the danger of having their asylum benefits revoked if they engage in political activities, and the Zairian Government has expressly forbidden the establishment of political parties on its soil by Rwandan refugees. The RDR is calling for the help of the international community to guarantee a safe environment within Rwanda which would encourage people to go home. It said Hutu refugees are afraid to return because of large-scale revenge killings by the predominantly Tutsi army which it claims are not being investigated by human rights organizations interested only in the massacres last year.

Troops Open Fire on Refugees at Camp; 13 Dead

AB2104083895 Paris AFP in English 0821 GMT
21 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, April 21 (AFP)—Thirteen people were killed and 24 wounded after Rwandan Army troops opened fire on a crowd at a displaced persons camp at Kibeho, in the southwest of the country, a UN official said Friday [21 April].

Army officials said the troops were forced to open fire at the camp, home to 130,000 people, late Thursday after one of the displaced persons attempted to seize a soldier's weapon, Captain Kent Page, of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, told AFP.

Kenya

Foreign Minister Says Uganda Relations 'Normal'

EA1904210395 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1800 GMT 19 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] During questions by private notice [in today's proceedings of the National Assembly], Alego-Usonga MP Otieno Mak'onyango, asked the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation whether relations between Kenya and Uganda had gone sour following allegations of a clandestine movement residing in Uganda. Foreign Affairs Minister [Stephen] Kalonzo Musyoka told the house that all statements released by the government are fact but was quick to state that relations with Uganda are normal, adding that the government has asked for a repatriation of all criminals in Uganda.

Opposition FORD-Kenya MP Released on Bail

EA2004173095 Nairobi KNA in English 1140 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kisii, 20 Apr (KNA)—FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya first vice chairman Mr. James Orengo, who was on Tuesday [18 April] charged in a Kisii court and denied bail, was this morning released on a personal bond of 100,000 Kenyan shillings. Mr. Orengo, who had appeared before Kisii chief magistrate Mr. Babu Achieng charged with creating disturbances likely to cause a breach of the peace, by using threatening, abusive or insulting words at Bwanda Village in Kisumu District on 15 April, had been remanded at Kisii police station pending today's ruling on the bail application by his lawyers. [passage omitted]

Police Disperse Supporters

EA2004225395 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] Antiriot police today dispersed thousands of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya supporters who took to the streets of Kisii Town [Nyanza Province] to celebrate Orengo's release. The supporters, led by a convoy of 15 vehicles ferrying Orengo, FORD-Kenya MP's Raila Odinga, Rashid Mzee, and other senior party officials, were dispersed at the Darajambili market, where thousands of supporters demanded to be addressed by the party officials. The supporters later engaged police in running battles in the streets of Kisii town. Orengo was arrested early this week, and remanded in Kisii police station before his successful bail application today.

Somalia

Somaliland President's Two-Year Term Extended

AB2004140795 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, April 20 (AFP)—The two-year term of the president of the self-proclaimed

Republic of Somaliland, Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, which was due to expire on May 3, has been extended for another 18 months, Radio Hargeysa reported in a broadcast heard here on Thursday [20 April].

The radio said the decision was reached at a meeting in Hargeysa of members of Somaliland's House of Representatives and the House of Senators, the majority of whom voted to extend Egal's term.

According to the radio, some senators had proposed that the term be extended for 22 months, while others called for only a 12 months extension, but all later compromised on 18 months.

During the meeting, the senators (chief clan elders) who support Egal said the president's efforts were necessary for Somaliland, especially during this crucial period, a reference to the recent bloody fighting between Egal's supporters and militia supporting his predecessor Abdirahman Ahmed "Tur", currently residing in the Somali capital, Mogadishu.

Somaliland proclaimed itself independent from the rest of Somalia following the 1991 overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, but has yet to receive international recognition.

The Somaliland parliamentary speaker who chaired the session, Shaykh Ibrahim Yusuf Madar, said after the vote that the measure was taken to "safeguard the dignity and the integrity" of Somaliland, the mainly arid former northern Somalia region.

But Ismail Mohamed Hurre "Buubaa", the number two in the Somali National Movement (SNM) led by Egal's predecessor Tur, now based in south Mogadishu, described Egal's re-election as "unworkable, undemocratic and irresponsible."

"The subterfuge meeting of Egal's ragtag elders had no legal basis as they don't represent any community in Somaliland," Buubaa charged.

Addressing newsmen here, Buubaa warned the elders and the people of Somaliland to fully differentiate between the social crises and the political process, and declared: "The political leadership is for the political factions in the north, while the elders should only deal with social problems."

Buubaa, whose SNA faction is currently allied to south Mogadishu warlord General Mohamed Farah Aidid, reiterated that a conference will soon be held to form an administration for Somaliland, but did not specify the venue and time it would be held.

"Egal's military campaign has failed as they have been driven out in Burao, they are encircled in the capital Hargeysa, the people in Borma have taken up arms against them and they have no presence in the rest of Somaliland," Buubaa declared, adding that "our forces are fighting for the unity of Somalia."

Egal's opponent stressed that his faction in Mogadishu was actively engaged in efforts to narrow the differences between factions in south Somalia in order to maintain unity of the whole Somalia, a view Egal has flatly rejected and said "Somaliland will never have anything to do with the rest of Somalia."

"We are talking heavily to General Aidid and Ali Mahdi Mohamed, who heads a rival faction in north Mogadishu, and we are confident we will eliminate their differences to find the key solution for Somalia's political debacle," Buubaa added.

Egal Promises Elections Within 3 Months

*AB2004225095 London BBC World Service in English
1505 GMT 20 Apr 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program; all sentences as heard]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mohamed Egal, the leader of the self-declared Somaliland Republic, has had his mandate extended. He was chosen two years ago by a council of elders at Boorama [words indistinct] Egal's predecessor, Abdirahman Tur. Mohamed Egal was supposed to get the Constitution together and arrange for elections. That hasn't happened yet, and for the past six months or so, there has been virtual civil war in Somaliland with Egal's forces battling opposition militia loyal to Abdirahman Tur most recently in the city of Burao. Well, [words indistinct] the elders in the capital Hargeysa, have given Mohamed Egal another 18 months. On the line, Dadi Amor asked Mohamed Egal if he was surprised.

[Begin recording] [Egal] No, however, it is not a surprise, but it is a source of very, very big disappointment for me, personally. I saw all the people who were trying to work gradually with me not for this extension of our time, but this is not a cause for congratulation. This is a cause for [word indistinct] not because you have failed to have fulfilled the task that must have been set for us in

Boorama as there can be not sense of [words indistinct]. There has been a necessity and necessity is the mother of invention for precisely me that we have gone against the provisions of our parliamentary government, and we have to be conscious of that.

[Amor] Now, one of the targets set by the Boorama Conference in which you were named as two-year interim president was to find the legal mechanisms, and the constitution which would march to democratic elections. Are you going to dedicate yourself to that in this 18-month period to finding that?

[Egal] Exactly, the main task was to set up a constitution, and then establish an electoral law, and hold a general election—you know—within those 18 months, and that was the biggest thing we have failed. Even though we had reason, but that doesn't absolve us of our shortcomings, and within these 18 months, we must fulfill that.

[Amor] What would happen in this 18-month extension period if this armed rebellion, if the fighting in (Bour) [words indistinct] continues? Would you still be forced to stay in office even longer?

[Egal] Well, this rebellion in (Bour) will not last. [words indistinct] they lasted this long, you know, because we were trying to preserve as much life as possible; we have never really given the [word indistinct], you know, to our arms, to our resources—the military resources. Our policy now is to bring to an end this rebellion within this [word indistinct], and we are going to do that.

[Amor] Is fighting still going on in (?Broho)?

[Egal] There is an intermittent fighting. You know, they have been driven out of most of the towns, you know. They are now in two, three in (Broho). We are going to destroy all [words indistinct]. We might get them out three months before the end of this interim period. Three months from today, we are going to hold general elections. To reach that target, we have to [words indistinct], and sometimes we may have it easy or (?step) over several dead bodies. [end recording]

Buthelezi Discusses Elections, Party Issues

MB1804142095 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
18 Apr 95 p 11

[Interview with IFP leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi by political editor Kaizer Nyatsumba and political correspondent Patrick Bulger; place and date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His assessment of the GNU's [government of national unity] performance in its first year in office:

I think that the fact that we are still together after these months is an achievement and I do believe that as far as the direction of the country is concerned we have achieved (something and) if we want to meet the expectations of the people we are in the direction we need to face. On the downside in the past year:

We are still wrestling with whether there is real consensus decision-making because whereas at the level of the executive things are going well, if you come here to Parliament you find that the attitude of the caucus of the ANC for example is that they are the majority party and that their point is that the GNU must exist only at executive level.

And also I think that since we double up as a Constitutional Assembly I would say that even there there is a downside insofar as every session I've attended I found that the spirit was not a constitution-making spirit insofar as there was booing. On prospects for long-term peace:

The whole thing of the Truth Commission is bound to exacerbate the problem of peace as far as I am concerned and even the behaviour of the ANC (in Parliament). That's not how we build peace and confidence and reconciliation. On whether he will encourage IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] members to appear before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission:

If it's the law I suppose they will have to appear. I don't think that there will be resistance. On the cause of differences between himself and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini:

Quite clearly the king was given certain promises. He has been approached by many people, clergymen and so on. On the possibility of a solution to the impasse:

My view is that as long as the ANC leadership is doing this, as long as he (the king) is mesmerised by them (it will be difficult to find a solution)... All these suggestions by some spokespersons of the king where it is said that his emoluments and things should come from the President's Office and so on—as long as he goes on that way I don't see how one can take him away from that kind of alienation which is self-imposed. On the IFP-aligned chiefs demand on the king to call an imbizo [national gathering]:

When we suggest he should call an imbizo we are trying to provide him with a dignified way of returning to his people again. We are going to do everything to make sure that happens. On the King's opposition to mediation:

We are talking about the institution here. That is why it is wrong for people to say the king now says he is no longer interested in international mediation. He was never directly really involved in that specific issue. On difficulties in constitution-making:

Constitutions throughout the world and the centuries have been written on the basis of consensus (and) not on the basis of majoritarianism. Those are the constitutions that last. A disaffected majority can destroy a constitution, equally a disaffected minority can do the same. If you look at the Northern Ireland issue in Britain then you can see what's going to happen; there's not going to be any peace—it won't stick. On power-sharing beyond 1999:

We agree absolutely that the country should be run by the party which wins the election. On the IFP's preparedness for local government elections:

Since those elections will be done on the basis of voters rolls, I just think that the practicalities of that do not assure me. In any case there has been nowhere in the world where people are registered without the wards being demarcated. I've never heard of it. On whether the elections will take place on November 1 as scheduled:

It's difficult for me to say publicly that it's not possible, but really I'd be pleasantly surprised purely from the point of view of practicalities. On how well he thinks the IFP will perform:

I have no fears about that. I expect that I will retain a majority in KwaZulu/Natal, and I expect that nationwide I will get more than 10 percent. We are a poor party and one wishes one had money for organisers. On transformation of the IFP away from its Zulu image:

Actually, if you look at us in Parliament I don't see why anyone should say we are not a non-racial party. On his health and perceptions that he is a difficult man:

As long as my party wants me I am in fine fettle. I've never been in hospital for more than 30 or 40 years. I've never been in hospital for more than 30 or 40 years—I haven't been a patient in a hospital. I sometimes praise God for that, knowing the punishing schedules we have.

It doesn't worry me that I'm swimming against the tide. If you look at history generally you find that there are many people who wrestled with the truth who often swam against the tide, were even vilified, but (other) people appreciated, even when they were dead, because they were right after all. On how the IFP plans to influence constitution-making:

It's strange. Last year we walked out of Kempton Park. But in a way our influence was there (because) there

would be no premiers today without us; there would have been no double ballot if we didn't have the courage to take that stand.

We did not abandon communicating or talking bilaterally. Some people tried to write off our removing ourselves as some sort of petulance. **On whether he is happy and at peace with himself:**

I would say I am happy because I know that to the best dictates of my conscience I think I'm serving my people and the country, which I think I'm doing faithfully and loyally. From that point of view I'm quite happy. As Shakespeare said: "No man can do more than his best." I believe that I've done my best, whatever the problems I'm having. I do my best. **On whether he is happy with the way the president dealt with the "Agenda incident":**

The president was under pressure from many enemies I have, and the media itself made it a big issue. I've heard from many sources that he was under great pressure to remove me, (which) I had no problem about because when we talked man-to-man I myself offered to resign. Mr Mandela could not have handled it in any other way. **On relations with other people in the Cabinet:**

There's one minister ... we don't even greet each other. I won't talk to him. But for the rest—even those who are not, well, friends—we behave towards each other in a civilised way, we share a cup of tea and even jokes, but there is one minister with whom I am not on speaking terms. And I feel very happy about it because I did raise the matter with Mr Mandela in the presence of the Cabinet and he just said we should talk between ourselves, but in fact things have never improved. **His assessment of the president's performance:**

I think he has done very well. I don't think that he could have done better taking into account that he is inheriting a country like this which has been ravaged by racism and apartheid for a long time. **On whether F W de Klerk has adjusted to being number three:**

I think he has done very well, really. It's fortunate that he is experienced and that we have him as one of the vice-presidents. **On whether he thinks Thabo Mbeki is fit to be president:**

I'm not very sure now. The events of March/April (on the mediation issue) disillusioned me. Mr Mbeki is really a very competent person and I feel that he is the right person in the right place as far as his competence is concerned. (But) if that is his style then I'm really worried about the future because I'm very worried about that style. That style of doing things is not reassuring. **On whether he sees a future for himself in KwaZulu/Natal politics:**

In the 40 years that I've been in politics the truth of the matter is that my politics—although I don't apologise for being a Zulu, an hereditary leader in that area and having a base there, and having been forced to be the

chief minister there—has always been national politics. **On whether he has any ambition to become president:**

I've never gone out to say I want to be president of South Africa. People have written about that but I don't remember saying it to anyone, I've never said so. I'm prepared to serve under anyone who is the choice of the people of South Africa. **On lack of change in people's lives since the election:**

Even before this country was liberated it was my message that when liberation takes place, that's when the struggle would actually start. That has been my theme right through.

'Massive Backlogs' Building Up in Major Ports

MB2104055495 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Massive backlogs of cargo are building up in the country's two main container harbors. Port authorities in Cape Town and Durban are struggling to cope with an unexpected inflow of trade. Charl Pauw reports that the situation is expected to deteriorate even further:

Ships are piling up in Table Bay as they wait for berth in the container terminal which cannot handle the traffic. We joined a harbor launch for a crew change aboard one of six ships waiting in the bay. Some vessels have been delayed for up to six days. Delays cost money and someone will have to pay for it. When a ship like this lies idle in the bay and is not working for the ship owner, the company could be losing \$20,000, or some 70,000 rands a day. The ship owners are now talking about recouping these losses. Portnet [Port Network] says it planned for a five percent increase in trade but is now faced with trade volumes which are 26 percent up on last year. South Africa's foreign trade is booming and they simply cannot cope. [passage omitted]

The Association of Shipping Lines says the main reason for delays is that the port is operating below accepted international standards. Chairman of the association, Mr. Peter Odendaal, says the labor force is the problem. People simply don't turn up for work. On Good Friday, for instance, only five of the 25 crane drivers reported for duty. [passage omitted]

Both Portnet and the shipping lines agree that the situation will deteriorate before there is any improvement. Portnet is budgeting for an investment of 110 million rands to improve the facility but it will take time. In the meantime, costs are mounting and ship owners are thinking of levying an additional charge for delays and these costs will eventually be passed on to the consumer.

Politicians Shocked at Overcrowded Prisons

MB2004131095 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Apr 95 p 2

[Report by Tim Cohen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—Politicians from three political parties expressed shock yesterday at the overcrowding in SA [South African] prisons, with ANC MP and Correctional Services committee chairman Carl Niehaus saying the situation was unconstitutional.

After a visit to Pollsmoor Prison yesterday, Niehaus said the overcrowding was so extreme that prisoners could take the government to the constitutional court for human rights abuses and would probably win.

Niehaus described conditions in the prisons as "entirely unsatisfactory", with cells occupied by double the number of prisoners they were built for.

At Pollsmoor prisoners often had to make do with exercise periods of less than half an hour and many slept on the floor, he said.

Although the safety of society had to be considered, the best solution was to grant amnesty to certain categories of criminals whose sentences would be converted to correctional supervision.

NP [National Party] MP Mark Wiley said the overpopulation at Pollsmoor was unacceptable and required immediate and urgent attention. Any prison that was 201 percent full must be "inhuman" and had no rehabilitation qualities whatsoever, he said. He proposed the erection of emergency and temporary prison camps for minimum security inmates.

"Corrugated iron structures already exist at some prison grounds and there is no reason why more such buildings surrounded by barbed wire and watch towers cannot be erected in months, if not weeks."

Under no circumstances should dangerous prisoners be released into society simply because government could not handle the crisis as this would perpetuate an already disastrous situation, he said.

DP [Democratic Party] MP James Selfe said conditions of overcrowding such as at Pollsmoor made prisons virtually ungovernable. He suggested greater use of correctional supervision and community service for less serious offences and construction of new prisons.

According to a parliamentary question, the daily prison population for December 1994 was 112,716, of which 22,097 were unsentenced prisoners. SA prisons could accommodate 95,695 prisoners, Correctional Services said.

STEPHANE BOTHMA reports that a Correctional Services spokesman said in Pretoria only about 3 percent of

the more than 50,000 prisoners granted parole by the department last year committed crimes during their parole period.

"The existing parole system in the country is very effective," Correctional Services community correction director Brig Gert Jonker said.

During 1994, an average of 4,296 prisoners were granted parole per month, of which 354 on average for the year violated their parole conditions. Only 3 percent committed new crimes, while the rest absconded.

SA had 117,000 prisoners in its 234 prisons, with the prisons system having an annual 'turnover' of 400,000 prisoners each year. Jonker said Correctional Services was experiencing a shortage of about 6,500 personnel countrywide. However, a plan had been put into place by which all vacancies would be filled by 2000.

W. Mandela's Condition Said 'Serious But Stable'

MB2004182995 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1812 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 20 SAPA—The Johannesburg clinic treating former Deputy Minister Winnie Mandela said on Thursday [20 April] her condition was "serious but stable" and completely unrelated to stress.

Mrs Mandela would require further tests and treatment over the next few days before she would be ready for discharge, the Linksfield Park Clinic said in a statement signed by managing director Dr Peter Kalish. An examination and exhaustive tests had shown Mrs Mandela had "a severe electrolyte imbalance affecting her kidney function, blood pressure and blood sugar." Dr Kalish said Mrs Mandela's condition was "in no way related to stress or any other possible psychosomatic disorder."

Mrs Mandela was admitted to the clinic on Tuesday, after "her family insisted she undergo an examination and tests by a physician" as she had been feeling "extremely unwell" for at least two weeks. Dr Kalish said Mrs Mandela had been complaining of a variety of symptoms which had been increasing in severity. Despite this, she had insisted on "continuing her hectic daily activities." Original reports quoting sources close to Mrs Mandela said she was believed to be suffering from stress when admitted. Mrs Mandela's admission to the clinic came a day after she resigned as deputy minister of arts, culture, science and technology, hours before her second dismissal was to come into effect. She was recently dismissed from her post and reinstated, and then dismissed again once her estranged husband President Nelson Mandela felt he had closed the legal loopholes that had enabled her to challenge her first sacking in court.

Angola**British Peacekeeping Troops Arrive for Duty***LD2004114795 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1125 GMT 20 Apr 95***[By Charles Miller, Defense Correspondent]**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] British troops arrived in war-ravaged Angola today to begin a three-month peace-keeping operation. The advance party of men from the Royal Engineers, the Royal Logistic Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps docked aboard the landing ship Sir Galahad at Lobito. Meanwhile a 70-strong contingent of soldiers from the Welsh Guards arrived by air to provide protection for the operation.

The main aim is to set up a system to store and distribute supplies to United Nations peacekeepers around the country. But no chances are being taken in a country that has been at war for the past 32 years. The Government, anxious to avoid the open-ended commitment of operations such as Bosnia, has insisted on a strict three-month deadline for the operation.

The Sir Galahad will remain in Angola to provide accommodation and logistical support for the 650-strong force.

UN's Beye Discusses Joint Commission Session*MB2104055695 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Apr 95***[Italicized passages recorded]**

[FBIS Translated Text] A Joint Commission meeting that discussed the Angolan peace process ended in Luanda this afternoon. Alves Antonio reports:

The free movement of people and goods may become a reality soon. This was noted by Joint Commission members meeting in its 14th ordinary session today. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye said:

[Beye in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] *On the free movement of people and goods, the working group reported excellent achievements—we identified roads for which measures were defined, namely, to repair those roads, finish repairing bridges destroyed by war, speed up the removal of mines, and take security measures. On 25 April, I will chair a meeting to conclude this issue. The roads to be opened will be very useful for the Blue Helmets' arrival.*

In today's meeting, the Joint Commission was briefed on the procedures for the Blue Helmets' arrival, and it discussed issues linked to the peace accord's implementation; the disengagement of government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops; recent incidents in Uige and Chongoroi, Benguela Province; and the conclusion of the formation of

the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA]. The Joint Commission members also reviewed humanitarian assistance to the needy. At the end of the meeting the UN representative commented on the discussions:

Regarding military issues, which will be a priority for a long time, the Joint Commission has hailed UN General Garuba and his team, as well as the government and UNITA for the excellent work that led to the creation of working groups. The conclusion of the FAA's formation and the issue of disengagement achieved considerable progress. Important progress was achieved although the work has not ended yet.

On the conclusion of forming the FAA, Alioune Blondin Beye said:

For instance, on finishing the FAA's formation, the government and UNITA agree on one of the two issues assigned to the working group, notably, as regards Army personnel. Now it is just a matter of drafting a timetable for the soldiers' demobilization, and even this issue is in an advanced stage. So the Joint Commission has noted this progress and asked the working group to continue its task.

Regarding the disengagement of government and UNITA soldiers, the UN official said:

On the disengagement of soldiers, concrete issues have been solved. The government and UNITA came to the conclusion that disengagement is no longer a problem; they agreed to take a number of steps and move their soldiers soon. I am happy to confirm that there is a drastic reduction in the number of violations, and the Joint Commission has hailed the government and UNITA for respecting the cease-fire more and more. However, the Joint Commission invited the two sides to remain vigilant so calm will prevail.

Beye also commented on the incidents in Uige and Chongoroi:

I also would like to report on the February incident in Uige when the troops were being disengaged and the incident in Chongoroi on 25 March. The reports have been submitted to the Joint Commission, which requested some time to reflect on the issue that will be discussed in the 15th session.

Alioune Blondin Beye is scheduled to leave for Lusaka tomorrow, where he will meet with Zambian President Frederick Chiluba and brief him on the Angolan peace process.

Assembly Approves 1995, 1996 Economic Program*MB2004081895 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Apr 95***[Report by To Braganca]**

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Assembly has just approved the government's Social and Economic Program for 1995 and 1996. This morning, the Assembly will continue discussing the General State Budget.

The Social and Economic Program's general aims are to create conditions to ensure that the Gross National Product [PIB] grows by about 5 percent; to rehabilitate social and economic infrastructure; to encourage agricultural and livestock production; to implement monetary and administrative reform; to increase salaries; to improve human resources; and to (?reschedule) the foreign debt. The finance minister said it was not possible at this stage to place a figure on the national foreign debt because it is growing all the time.

Though the General State Budget is part of the Economic Program, it is a specific thing. It concerns figures and it shows what the government can count on in terms of spending and revenue. The planned revenue is 3,880,103,863,202,000 new kwanzas. Spending is expected to total 4,793,863,326,283,000 new kwanzas. The deficit will total 910,774,463,081,000 new kwanzas, corresponding to 2.16 percent of the PIB. [passage omitted]

Malawi

Top Army Chief Chigawa Killed; Mozambicans Blamed

MB2004161495 London BBC World Service in English
1505 GMT 20 Apr 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A top militaryman in Malawi has been killed. He is the army commander, General Mankin Chigawa. He was apparently travelling between Blantyre and Lilongwe last night when he fell among thieves and was shot dead. On the line to Lilongwe Joan Tall asked our reporter Willy Zingane exactly what had happened to Gen. Chigawa.

[Begin recording] [Zingane] Eyewitnesses say he stopped at a small vegetable market around seven in the evening and he was all by himself. Usually he walks with some bodyguards but this time he was alone, and there were two people from the Mozambique border, and the Mozambique border is only divided by a road. So they came and opened his car, and as he rushed to the car they opened fire on him, shot him three times on the forehead, chest, and the stomach, so he died on the spot.

[Tall] Was it a criminal attack?

[Zingane] Yes, this is simply a criminal attack, and the police and the Ministry of Defense have confirmed that these are just armed robbers and gunmen from Mozambique.

[Tall] So the general was actually in military uniform, but you think the gunmen had no idea who he was?

[Zingane] No, it was in the dark. By that time it is already in the dark and he was travelling in a private car, so they wouldn't have known that he was an Army general, they were just attacking another motorist, I think.

[Tall] And what has happened to the gunmen?

[Zingane] Well, one of the gunmen managed to escape, but the other was actually beaten by angry villagers; they beat him to death, so that is how the police managed to identify that these gunmen came from Mozambique because he had an identity card in which there was his name as Paulo Phiri from Tete Province in Mozambique, and there was an identity number on his card, so that is how they have established they came from Mozambique.

[Tall] How did these angry villagers know that they had the right man, though?

[Zingane] They saw these two men because they were at the car and they were running toward the same direction.

[Tall] Gen. Chigawa was the commander of the Army, what does that mean for the Malawian Army now to have lost its leader?

[Zingane] Well, I think it will be a little bit confusing now, because after the general elections last year things were just getting together, and I think his death is a loss to both the Army and Malawi in general. He was still young and there was hope that he was going to help settle a few things in the Army, like there was word of corruption and the auditors had already gone there, so people looked at him as a [words indistinct] also worked together with President Muluzi to put things right.

Mozambique

Opposition Leaders Want Interior Minister Dismissed

MB2104111195 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese
11 Apr 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The issue of whether Interior Minister Manuel Antonio should be dismissed in the wake of the crime wave that has hit the country remains uppermost on people's minds. Some deputies have told IMPARCIAL they are waiting to take up that issue when the government's five-year program comes up for discussion.

Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] Deputy Raul Domingos and Antonio Palange, leader of the Democratic Union [UD, including the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, the National Democratic

Party, and the Mozambique National Party] bench, both members of the Assembly of the Republic Standing Commission, feel Manuel Antonio should be dismissed. The UD leader went so far as to say he will be lobbying with his colleagues in the Assembly to ensure that criminality and the interior minister's dismissal are given due attention. Those deputies made their views known at a time when President Joaquim Chissano is saying the matter should be carefully thought through. To quote his words, "I should not replace the minister as long as I am not convinced that is the solution to the problem."

Deputy Antonio Palange said police performance is very "defective", adding the interior minister is to blame. "I spoke to President Chissano a few days ago and I asked him to dismiss the interior minister but, from what I see, there must be some agreement between the two of them that is placing the whole government in jeopardy", the UD bench leader said.

Raul Domingos had already severely criticized the police force and its performance when the second Assembly session opened. At the time, he also expressed concern about the growing crime rate. [passage omitted]

The Assembly must still approve this year's General State Budget, but it provides for a 35 percent increase to cover Interior Ministry salaries and a 15 percent increase to buy equipment.

Namibia

Project to Protect 'Strategic' Coastal Oil Depots

MB2004095295 Windhoek NEW ERA in English
23-29 Mar 95 p 7

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Government has launched a multi-million dollar campaign to protect sensitive oil depots at the coast.

The first infrastructural phase of the campaign, estimated to cost some N\$7 million [Namibian dollars] was inaugurated by Mines and Energy Minister, Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, here recently.

This phase involves the upgrading of fire fighting and security facilities. The fire fighting facilities use sea water which is abundant, here. It is estimated that the campaign will cost some N\$20 million by the time the second and third phases are completed within the next two years.

The fire protection project at oil storage sites financed by the National Energy Fund focused on BP [British Petroleum] (Namibia) oil depots in the harbour town. The depots, which store more than 120,000 tonnes of oil, were described by Ya Toivo as "strategic" as they store all fuels for the whole of the country.

This total volume, it was noted, services Namibia's fossil fuel needs for about four months.

Nigeria

Court Asked To Freeze Constitutional Conference

AB2004133595 Paris AFP in English 2342 GMT
19 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, April 20 (AFP)—[dateline as received] A Nigerian court Wednesday [19 April] was asked to block a constitutional conference from presenting its draft to the military government on grounds that it had violated its mandate by setting a date for restoring civilian rule.

The suit before the High Court in Abuja was filed by four private citizens who come from mainly Moslem northern Nigeria, where historically most of Nigeria's political and military leaders have their origins.

The court is expected to rule on the suit Thursday.

The constitutional conference is the cornerstone of military ruler General Sani Abacha's pledge to restore civilian rule in Africa's most populous country. It began deliberations in June of last year and concluded them two weeks ago after approving recommendations including one that the military junta step down on January 1, 1996.

That decision, and another one under which Nigeria's presidency would rotate permanently between northerners and southerners, are vehemently opposed by supporters of the military regime.

The conference, currently in recess, is supposed to reconvene Monday for a final review of the draft constitution it has devised, before submitting it to the military government for ratification.

The suit is reminiscent of another one that triggered a crisis in Nigeria.

Elections that were supposed to restore civilian rule were held in June 1993, but supporters of the military filed suit to have the results suspended on grounds of fraud. The military ruler at the time, General Ibrahim Babangida, proceeded to annul the elections altogether, triggering violent protests. International election observers had ruled the elections free and fair.

In August of 1993 Babangida appointed a non-elected civilian government, then resigned. That administration was ousted by Abacha in November 1993. Abacha went on to ban all political parties and dissolve all of the country's elected bodies.

The presumed winner of the 1993 election, Moshood Abiola, is currently in jail and being tried for treason for declaring himself president on the first anniversary of the election.

Supreme Court Adjourns Hearing on Abiola Case

AB2004162595 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT
20 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, 20 Apr (AFP)—Nigeria's Supreme Court adjourned until 1 June the

hearing of an appeal lodged by opposition leader Moshood Abiola against his detention in jail, judicial officials said Thursday [20 April]. The Kaduna High Court in northern Nigeria ruled in November that Abiola—presumed winner of 1993 elections—should be freed on bail, but the military government lodged an appeal with the country's Supreme Court against the decision.

On May 18, the Supreme Court will hear an appeal against the government's request to "freeze" the Kaduna court's decision, a request which according to Abiola's lawyers did not conform to procedures. G.O.K Ajayi, one of Abiola's defence lawyers, explained that the May 18 hearing was a procedural matter, whereas the 1 June hearing would either approve or reject the Kaduna court ruling. However, if the May decision was in Abiola's favour, then he should immediately be freed, Ajayi said.

Abiola, whose health has seriously deteriorated, was jailed last June and is being tried for treason for declaring himself president on the first anniversary of the cancelled election.

Sierra Leone

ICRC Delegate, RUF Spokesman on Hostage Release

AB2104085395 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 20 Apr 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rebels of Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] in Sierra Leone have today released the batch of hostages, including Sierra Leone nationals and Europeans. [sentence as heard] The longest held were two Britons working for the Voluntary Service Overseas, who were seized at the town of Dabala in northern Sierra Leone last November. The other Europeans were captured during a raid on a mining complex in January. They were released to the International Red Cross [ICRC]. On the line to Freetown, Robin White asked the ICRC regional delegate, George Pattison, who's been fixing it all; what actually happened today:

[Begin recording] [Pattison] What happened is very simple. The RUF handed over 16 people to us—six Sierra Leoneans and 10 foreign nationals—at the border between Guinea and Sierra Leone. We took them, we ran a quick medical check on them, and now they are on the way to Conakry, which they should be reaching tomorrow, sometime in the day.

[White] And what is their state of health?

[Pattison] Well, you know, we did not have time, obviously, to perform a thorough medical evaluation, but they are, so far, all in a reasonably good condition, at least as far as possible.

[White] Did you have to do any kind of deal with the rebels, make them any promises, anything like that?

[Pattison] No, we did not have to do any deal with anybody. You see, it is not our job to make deals, to start with. We just facilitated the process of handover, and we have been at this since months, I mean, since the beginning of the year.

[White] Yes, why has it taken so long to take them out?

[Pattison] Well, it's not for me to say, you know, I don't know what [words indistinct]. The important thing is it was done, and it was obviously done because the RUF, the government, the Guinean Government, and all the concerned parties somehow found a common ground and somehow cooperated in making this possible.

[White] Now, there were some Sierra Leoneans amongst those released. Will they also go on to Conakry?

[Pattison] Everybody is going on to Conakry, and in Conakry everybody will be interviewed to assess the individual's free will as to his final destination; and we will abide by this.

[White] But this must be a very pleasing day for you.

[Pattison] Yes, of course that's a pleasing day for us. It's a pleasing day in many respects, first of all, for those who, you know, are going to join their families soon, that's one thing, and it is also a very good day because it has set something into motion that could turn out to be positive. You see, we were not only dealing with this kind of issue. We were concerned in general with all the humanitarian problems that arise from the conflict. So, whenever such a thing happens, it, let's say, hopefully sets a dynamic in motion, and we hope that it augurs well for the rest of our work in this country.

[White] Are you saying that this might be the first step towards a lasting peace?

[Pattison] Oh, I'm not talking about political issues here, though, of course, it can certainly not be an obstacle to peace, but I am talking first and foremost about our humanitarian job. When you set some kind of working

relationship with the different parties in motion and it works, it's a good omen for the rest. [end recording]

So, the RUF has not released all the foreigners it has been holding in Sierra Leone. On the line to Abidjan, Robin White asked RUF spokesman Alimamy Sankoh why they've released them now.

[Begin recording] [Sankoh] Yeah, we handed them over on humanitarian reasons, Robin.

[White] But why today?

[Sankoh] Well, we have been trying to hand them over since 15 March, but it was not possible because of the air raids and bombardments which Nigeria and Guinea have been embarking on against the people of Sierra Leone. So, it is only today we have the safe zone to hand them over to the Red Cross.

[White] Did money or anything else change hands?

[Sankoh] No, no, no, no! We didn't demand for anything. We handed them over on humanitarian grounds and now we have proved to the international community that we are not terrorists! We are not bandits, the bandits are the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council], the Nigerians, the Guineans, the Ghanaians who are in Sierra Leone killing our people.

[White] Some people might think that all this proves that you are just a nuisance.

[Sankoh] No, no, no, no, no, Robin. Those people are those that do not want to face the facts or reality.

[White] But, you know, these volunteers weren't doing you any harm, they were doing good, presumably?

[Sankoh] No, Robin, we have been very much kind to them, we gave them the best welfare look-after. So, I don't think, Robin, people should have the impression that we have been so rough with them. You see, they can speak for themselves now, you can ask them and they can speak for themselves.

[White] So, they are in good health?

[Sankoh] They are in good health and they are sound and safe. [end recording]

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